



FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF
THE CHAIRMAN

August 22, 2019

The Honorable Adam B. Schiff
U.S. House of Representatives
2269 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Congressman Schiff:

Thank you for your letter regarding the impact that the statutory cap on franchise fees has on funding for public, educational, or governmental (PEG) channels. As you know, the Communications Act limits franchise fees to five percent of cable revenues and defines "franchise fee" to include "any tax, fee, or assessment of any kind imposed by a franchising authority or other governmental entity on a cable operator or cable subscriber, or both, solely because of their status as such." 47 U.S.C. § 542(g)(1). In *Montgomery County, Md. et al. v. FCC*, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit held that the terms "tax" and "assessment" were broad enough to encompass nonmonetary exactions—such as cable-related, in-kind contributions. 863 F.3d 485, 490-91 (6th Cir. 2017). But the court held that just because the statutory definition of "franchise fee" *could* include such nonmonetary contributions did not necessarily mean that it *did* include them, and it remanded the issue to the Commission for further consideration. *See id.* at 491-92.

In response to this remand, the Commission unanimously issued its *Second Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking* to consider the scope of the congressionally-mandated statutory limit on franchise fees. The Commission developed a voluminous record in response to this notice, including numerous submissions from local franchising authorities, providers of PEG programming, and cable operators.

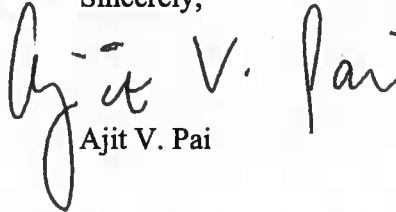
The Commission recently adopted the attached *Third Report and Order* at its August meeting. The order is the product of our careful consideration of this record. The result, we believe, is both consistent with the Act and responsive to your concerns regarding PEG programming. Among other things, the Commission observed that Congress broadly defined franchise fees; indeed, with respect to PEG channels, it only excluded support payments with respect to franchises granted prior to October 30, 1984 as well as certain capital costs required by franchises granted after that date. 47 U.S.C. §§ 542(g)(2)(B) & (C). The order therefore concludes that cable-related, in-kind contributions—including PEG-related contributions—are "franchise fees" subject to the Act's five-percent cap unless otherwise expressly excluded.

At the same time, the order defers ruling on the complex issues raised by PEG channel capacity and concludes that the costs of providing PEG channel capacity should not be offset against the franchise fee cap until the Commission can address the issue on a more complete record. The order also broadens the Commission's interpretation of an exclusion for certain PEG-related capital costs. These latter two conclusions directly address the concerns raised in your letter concerning the order's potential impact on PEG programming.

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Again, thank you for your letter. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,


Ajit V. Pai

Attachment